In the Specification:

Please amend the paragraph at page 2, line 19, to page 3, line 7, as follows:

The physiology of many organ systems of pigs has been shown to be highly similar to their human counterparts (Sachs, D.H. 1994. *Veterinary Immunology & Immunopathology* 43: 185-191). Swine have no reproductive season, are fecund, and have a relatively short gestation period. Through a selective breeding program over the past 20 years, partially inbred, miniature swine have been produced (Sachs et al. 1976. *Transplantation* 22: 559-567; Sachs, D.H. 1992. In *Swine as Models in Biomedical Research*, eds M. Swindle, D. Moody, and L. Phillips, pp. 3-15. Ames Iowa State Univ. Press; Sachs, 1994. *Veterinary Immunology & Immunopathology* 43: 185-191). These animals are similar in size to humans, each weighing about 100 – 150 kg at maturity. Further, herds of animals that are genetically well characterized and inbred at the major histocompatibility complex (MHC) are now available. Thus the species is considered a suitable source of such xenogeneic organs. Such use would obviate problems associated with the consideration of non-human primates as donors. However, the possibility of disease transmission from pigs to humans remains a concern, since pathogens such as retroviruses, ~~http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ICTV/~~ at www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ICTV/, are known to infect both species. Many microorganisms can be removed or eliminated by conventional barrier breeding methods. However, endogenous retroviruses that incorporate their DNA into the genetic material of the pig cannot be obliterated by these techniques.